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The BRITISH AMERICAN.

NUMBER VI.

FRIENDS, FELLOW CITIZENS, and COUNTRYMEN,

IT is the general opinion that the great defect in the present constitution of BRITAIN is the enormous power of the crown. However singular I may be thought in [illegible] I consider this as a vulgar error; for the first flaw given to the constitution was the crown's losing its independence on the other two branches of the legislature. Queen Elisabeth transmitted the English constitution, in its highest purity, to her successor king James the first; but, he, equally a stranger to its true principles, his own interest, and the arts of government, in his first speeches to his parliament arrogated to himself powers he was not entitled to, and soon after indiscreetly lavished away those which would have rendered the others he claimed unnecessary; for by alienating great part of the ancient revenues of the crown ill-placed, unnecessary, and extravagant grants to his favourites, fools, and parasites, he made himself dependent, in some measure, for the very support of his household, upon the other two branches of the legislature, at the very time he alarmed them to unite against him, by arbitrary and impotent threats of governing absolutely; and then to encrease that weight his own folly had lessened, and to replenish his coffers, he had recourse to the last expedient of weakened majesty, that of creating a number of peers, which, though it put off the evil day, encreased the disorder of the state. His successor Charles the first, nurtured in the principles of his father, pursued the same plan of lessening his hereditary revenues, and of provoking those upon whom he was dependant, till they would no longer support him; and then, by endeavouring to carry into execution those measures his father had threatened only, he fell a sacrifice to the errors of education. Monarchy and nobility, its attendant, being thus extinguished, when it was restored in the person of Charles the second, was it surprising, that the nation, still bleeding at the wounds it had received from the usurpations of the crown, confirmed itself with restoring it to those prerogatives only it possessed at its fall, without adding the independent hereditary revenue which its two preceding kings had indiscreetly alienated? Untaught by his own misfortunes, and the fate of his father, Charles the second adopted the plan of government pursued by his house; only as he was sagacious enough to see he could not force, he endeavoured to corrupt the nation to submit to despotic sway, and in doing so dissipated so great a part of what few ancient demesnes of the crown his ancestors had left, that his brother James was reduced to the necessity of giving up the hereditary despotic notions of his family, or of recurring to force: He chose the latter, and by that means was obliged to abandon his crown, but left the constitution with a stab in its vitals, which has been festering ever since; for at the accession of his glorious successor, though the nation recurred to many of its first principles, it had suffered too much from its four preceding kings to think of restoring the ancient independence of the crown. Succeeding monarchs, therefore, in order to preserve any kind of weight in the state, were reduced to the necessity of corrupting the people, by creating lucrative offices, granting pensions, and encreasing the number of peers; this, though it encreased the power of the minister, really weakened that of his master.

The great encrease of manufactures arising from the settlement of America, by drawing the inhabitants to the sea ports and other towns more conveniently situated for carrying them on, in a great measure, depopulated the ancient boroughs of the kingdom, so that the entire property of many of them were purchased up by the nobility, who by that means acquired a right of naming their representatives in parliament; the electors of others were so reduced in their numbers and circumstances, that it became easy for the wealthy, with a majority of their voices, to purchase seats in the house of commons, and, by treating with the prime minister for some of the newly created lucrative offices, they were generally reimbursed the purchase money.

Thus the spirit of traffic extended itself to all ranks of people, and, as it too often happens in commercial nations, "all those things which ought to have been the reward of merit were given only for money, and the people, universally corrupted by the dint of it, grew indifferent to public concerns; the electors and elected, passionately fond of lucre, grew careless of the government, and every thing belonging to it, and waited quietly for their salaries." As soon as it became obvious that wealth would purchase a majority of the seats of the representatives of the people, sir Robert Walpole endeavoured to apply the national wealth to that purpose, and succeeded to admiration in it for a long time, but too open in the practice of corruption, he overshot his mark, and pointed out to the wealthy, that by uniting together they could wrest the power even of appointing his own minister, and other servants, out of the hands of their sovereign, and by that means arrogate to themselves not only the persons who should fill all lucrative offices, but of directing the whole concerns of the nation. The nobles who possessed boroughs, and the wealthy commons who could purchase them, united cordially in this scheme, and inviting some of their ablest dependents to join them, soon carried all before them, destroyed that beautiful system of legislation I described in my last, and set up an absolute aristocracy in its place. *

Had Mr. Pitt directed the reigns of government a few years after the conclusion of the war, if his talents in the arts of peace had been equal to his abilities in carrying on a war, or (if I may be allowed the metaphor) could he have been as wise in taking every advantage of wind and tide as he was skilful in avoiding rocks and quicksands in a storm (and the noble stop he put to corruption, during his administration, give us strong reasons to think he would) Providence at that period pointed out to a wise and upright minister the means of placing the natural, the necessary, independence of the kings of England upon a permanent foundation. But the minister who succeeded that great man was too intent upon enriching his countrymen to serve his prince, and, more like a pedlar than a statesman, sold an inheritance of his master (which would have restored him to a king of England's ancient weight in the national counsels) for a mess of pottage; and the present minister is at this instant either unthinkingly or diabolically pursuing the same infernal plan. Was our sovereign, even now, to place a little more confidence in his American subjects, there are many amongst them whose knowledge of their country would enable, and whose affectionate loyalty to him would impel them, to point out constitutional modes of placing him in a very different situation from what a corrupt, selfish British aristocracy wish to see; for however humiliating the reflection may be to a Briton, it is the virtue of America only that can preserve Great Britain from becoming the prey of the most despotic aristocracy that ever yet was erected; which will be the more firmly established, because, by retaining the ancient forms of the constitution, it will not easily alarm the nation to rouze and to recur to its first principles, whilst the aristocracy posted in both houses of parliament, possessed of a large majority in the house of commons, of a superior influence in the house of lords, and of an absolute command over all the powers of monarchy, with swarms of placemen and pensioned authors to trumpet forth their praises without doors, bears down all before it, with such irresistible impetuosity, that I should not be surprised if after the next general election † it should pursue its late victory over the county of Middlesex, nominate the representatives of every shire in Britain, and utterly exclude from the house of commons every member that should dare to arraign its conduct, if it should rapaciously seize the remaining wealth of the East India, and every other trading company, and oblige every merchant and shopkeeper in Britain to account with its officers for whatever share of the profits of their trade it should think proper to demand. In short, nothing can put a stop to its carrying into execution every act of despotism it shall attempt but the check it is likely to receive from the opposition of America.

It is not, therefore, the interest of the people of Great Britain, that America should surrender up her liberties, and submit to the jurisdiction of this arbitrary, self-created aristocracy, though assuming the specious name of a British parliament. But before I enter upon the measures necessary to be taken to ward off the blow aimed at American liberty, I shall consider the connections between Great Britain and her colonies, in order to enquire how far those colonies may legally and constitutionally oppose the acts of a British parliament.

As the laws of every country are made for the benefit of its inhabitants, and the privileges, the advantages, and protection, they expect to receive from those laws, are the considerations which induce a submission to them, any one, or any number of those inhabitants, may, by a voluntary banishment, and by renouncing the protection, with all other advantages of the laws, withdraw themselves from the subjection of the country in which they were accidentally born, if they find it for their interest so to do. And even admitting that, like vegetables, they cannot remove from the spot that produced them, without the consent of the state, no man will deny, that any subject of England formerly might, and that any subject of Great Britain now may, with the leave of their sovereign, quit that kingdom, and settle in any foreign dominion; that our ancestors, therefore, when they, with the leave of queen Elizabeth, and of king James the first, left England, and discovered America, if they had been so disposed, might have incorporated themselves with the native inhabitants, laid aside all thoughts of returning, and dropped all correspondence with England, is undeniable; and if they had done so, in all human probability, neither their former sovereign, or his parliament, would have ever given themselves the trouble of enquiring what was become of them. ‡ And as they had a right to incorporate themselves with the natives, so, *with respect to England*, they had an equal right, at their own private expence and risk, to acquire, by purchase or conquest, *from nations not in alliance with England*, a settlement for themselves and their posterity, totally independent of England; for as they were no longer under her protection, they no longer were under subjection, and therefore might have provided for their own safety by any laws they thought proper. But instead of doing this, a natural fondness for their native country, a predilection for her laws, an admiration of the most beautiful system of government in the world, and the hopes of protection, induced them to wish to remain connected with England. But how? As partakers of her constitution, by acknowledging allegiance to her King; as friends to their brethren, by reciprocal acts of kindness; but not as slaves to their fellow subjects, by a humiliating, servile subjection, to a British parliament, in which, from their situation, they neither were, or could, be represented.

With these views, they generously offered to let England partake of the advantages of their conquests, in confideration of securing to themselves the rights of Englishmen in their new settlements (not made at the expence of the nation, as hath been falsly suggested, but) discovered at the risk, and acquired by the blood and treasure, of private adventurers, who having left their native country with the consent of their sovereign, now returned to him, not as repenting prodigals begging to be received and forgiven; but as generous conquerors, offering to make him sovereign of a new world, upon reasonable and equitable conditions.

Is it to be wondered at, that thus circumstanced, he acceded to their terms? Or had the British parliament any right to complain of the charters granted to them, by which the colonies have always enjoyed a supreme legislature of their own, and have always claimed an exemption from the jurisdiction of a British parliament? But even suppose that the territories of America (though conquered by private adventurers) became subject to Great Britain, because those adventurers were English subjects, still it by no means follows that those territories were dependent upon the British parliament, and as this is proved to a demonstration by a late ingenious author, I shall not injure him so far as to repeat his arguments, but conclude this letter with requesting the printer to republish the following EXTRACT of his work. I am, my countrymen,

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

† For the distemper of the state is too far advanced to hope for any relief from a new election. The representatives, indeed, may be changed by a nabob's out-bidding an alderman; but the only real difference will be, the nabob becomes one of the aristocracy, and the alderman is excluded, or, in other words, the master may be changed, but the slavery will remain.

‡ For it is observable that each colony was suffered to struggle with every difficulty in their new settlements, unprotected, unassisted, and even unnoticed, by the crown itself, from twenty to fifty years, and even then the royal care was no further extended towards them than to send over governors to pillage, insult, and oppress them.

*** AT the discovery of America no person imagined any part of that continent to be within the realm of England, which was circumscribed within certain known and established limits. Whatever was the title of the kings of England, at that time, to any share of America, it must have been an acquired title; and the sovereign then had, and still has, an undoubted prerogative right, to alienate forever from the realm, without consent of parliament, any acquisition of foreign territory. This right has been constantly exercised by the kings of England at almost every treaty of peace, and at the sale of Dunkirk, &c. and it was particularly manifested by the act for annexing Gibraltar to the realm. Conformable to this prerogative right, king James the first, and Charles the first, did alienate unto certain persons large territories, and by the most solemn compacts, did form them into separate civil states, with all the powers of distinct legislation and government; particularly those of making peace and war, coining money, pardoning crimes, conferring titles and dignities, erecting and incorporating boroughs and cities, establishing ports, harbours, &c. with a grant and release of all subsidies and customs, to be levied within the same, and an express exemption from foreign taxation. This is evident from the most ancient charters of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay, but especially from that of Maryland. From these charters it manifestly appears to have been the royal intention to form these colonies into distinct states like Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, &c. dependent on the crown, but not on the parliament of England; and conformable to this intention, we find, that when a bill was several times brought into the house of commons, to secure the people of England a liberty of fishing on the coasts of America, messages were sent to the commons by those monarchs, requiring them to proceed no further in the matter, and alledging that "America was without the realm and jurisdiction of parliament," and on this principle the royal assent was withheld, during all those reigns, from every bill affecting the colonies. These and other facts, which appear on the journals of parliament, joined to the charters of the colonies, fully demonstrate that they were really and intentionally created distinct states, and exempted from the authority of parliament. And their inhabitants having on the faith of such fundamental terms and conditions accepted, cultivated, and improved, the territories thus granted, have an indefeasible right to maintain and enjoy the privileges so acquired; and nothing but an act of union, made with their own consent, can annex them to the realms, or subject them to its legislature.

The right of the crown to alienate the soil of the colonies has not been disputed; and the right of exempting their inhabitants from the jurisdiction of parliament has been denied without cause. Allegiance and subjection are due from a people to their sovereign; but the allegiance of subjects to subjects is an unnatural unknown to the laws of this kingdom. Freedom of Britons consists in this, that they participate the power of making those laws by which they are governed, and wherever this freedom is enjoyed, the legislative power must be confined to those who partake of it, either in person or delegation; so long as the people of America resided within the realm, shared in its government, and were protected by it, so long they were necessarily bound to obey, and support that government; but when by the consent of their sovereign they migrated to Ireland and America, though they continued within the king's allegiance, yet ceasing to participate or enjoy the legislative power of this realm, the operation of that power over them necessarily terminated, and nothing more was necessary to emancipate the people of America from the authority of parliament than to permit them to leave the realm, which nobody will deny the king's right of doing; and should the people of England, by their delegates, continue to exercise the powers of legislation and taxation upon the colonists, after such separation from the realm, they must exalt themselves to the sovereignty of America, and render the inhabitants of that country the subjects of subjects, a condition more humiliating than those of the Spartan Helotes; for if a people be subject to any supreme power, in which they have no participation, whether it be lodged in a single person, or in thousands, the power is despotism, and the subjects of it are slaves.

After the death of king Charles the first, the commonwealth parliament, which usurped the rights of the crown, naturally concluded, that by those rights they had acquired some kind of supremacy over the colonies of America. The people of New England had indeed approved their proceedings, and were therefore left without any exercise of such supremacy by the commonwealth parliament; but Virginia, and other places, having held out for the king, were reduced by force, and the conditions on which they submitted clearly discover that supremacy, claimed by this parliament, was no more than nominal. The articles of the treaty were as follow:

"I. The plantation of Virginia, and all the inhabitants thereof, shall be and remain in due subjection to the commonwealth of England; not as a conquered country, but as a country submitting by their voluntary act, and shall enjoy such freedoms and privileges as belong to the free people of England.

"II. The general assembly, as formerly, shall convene and transact the affairs of the colony.

"III. The people of Virginia shall have a free trade as the people of England to all places, and all nations.

"IV. Virginia shall be free from all taxes, customs, and impositions whatsoever, and none shall be imposed on them without the consent of their general assembly; and that neither forts nor castles shall be erected, nor garrisons maintained, without their consent."

Thus the rights of the colonies, in those early days, were acknowledged, and even those who had brought a monarch to the scaffold had the moderation and justice to respect and preserve those rights. Nor did the Virginians esteem the privileges granted by this treaty as any valuable acquisition; for, considering themselves as a distinct state, they in January 1659 invested sir William Berkeley with the government, and proclaimed Charles the second king of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia, some time before his restoration to England. After the restoration the act of navigation, and that of the 15th of Charles the second, were passed, as also that of the 25th of the same reign, which for the regulation of commerce (as the preamble expresses) first laid duties on certain articles in the colonies. This, however, was held to be such an infringement of their rights that agents were sent to England to remonstrate "against taxes and impositions being laid on the colony by any authority but that of the general assembly;" and this remonstrance produced a declaration from the king, under the privy seal, dated the 19th of April, 1676, declaring "that taxes ought not to be laid upon the proprietors and inhabitants of the colony, but by the common consent of the general assembly, except such impositions as the parliament should lay on the commodities imported into England from the colony;" and though the duties which had given rise to this remonstrance and declaration were not wholly repealed till some time after, yet when a supply was wanted for the support of government in Virginia, the king, in 1679, framed, in England, an act for the purpose, and sent it thither by lord Culpeper, when it was passed into a law, and "enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the consent of the general assembly of the colony of Virginia, &c." Here we see the sovereign naming himself as a part of the legislature of that province, and thereby manifesting that he considered it a supreme legislature; for if the colonies be a part of the realm, it is a violation of the great charter of king John, and the bill and declaration of rights, for the king personally, or by his governors, to join any other assembly than the parliament, in any act for raising money from them; it is to subject them to complex taxation, which are repugnant to the British constitution.

In the year 1663, the territory of Carolina was erected into a principality, with the powers of a distant state, and so jealous were the lords proprietaries of these privileges, that they even denied the king's right of appointing a vice admiral therein for trying offences committed without the principality; and Joseph Morton, the governor, was dismissed from the government for having accepted a commission of vice admiral from the king.

In 1691, when the new charter of Massachusetts Bay was granted by king William, the agents thought it not adequate to the deserts and expectations of the province, and were unwilling to accept it. This, however, the majority of them, after consulting the most able lawyers, resolved to do, and in justification of their conduct, subscribed an instrument containing the reasons of it; the last article of which will shew the idea then entertained of the rights of that province: "The colony (say these gentlemen) is now made a province, and the general court has, with the king's approbation, as much power in New England as the king and parliament have in England. They have all English privileges and liberties, and can be touched by no law and by no tax but of their own making." Nor had the people of New England any reason to alter this opinion of their rights until since the conclusion of the last war; no imposition on them having in that long interval been attempted by parliamentary authority. There are many other facts which might be adduced to the same purport; but these will suffice to shew that the claim of the colonies to the privileges of distinct legislation and government, and to an exemption from parliamentary taxation, are not new, as some have ignorantly or wickedly pretended. They will also shew, that from the earliest years of their settlement the rights of the colonies have been known, and with but little variation have been acknowledged, respected, and maintained, even by the legislature of Britain; and the few instances which have happened to the contrary may be considered as usurpations of the strong against the weak; and "*quod ab initio injustum est, nullum potest habere juris effectum.*" GROTIUS. E. B.

* If any one doubts that the British constitution is now purely aristocratical, let him attentively read the history of England, and the debates of parliament from the decision of the Chippenham election to the present times, and carefully compare facts with the characteristic attendants of a corrupt aristocracy, which by being destitute of its principle of moderation is become despotic, and he will no longer with-hold his assent to the above position.

To A. B.

SIR,

BY your last I was so fully convinced of the strength of your analysing powers, of the weakness of my reasoning, and of the falsehood of my assertions, that I at first determined to hide my diminished head, and

never more to shew my face to a man who hacked and hewed in so terrible a manner; but I have since been induced to alter my intention, from a hope of deprecating your vengeance, and of making to myself a friend out of so tremendous an enemy. To shew you that I am in some degree worthy of your regard, I have greatness of mind enough to allow you the victory, and will myself undertake to point out to the public the several steps which conducted you to it.'

Be it known, then, that I Academicus had offered to the public my thoughts on certain defects in the college plan of education, and had subjoined a remedy, which remedy I afterwards acknowledged was chiefly borrowed. Here A. B. with great propriety, and with a profusion of humour, observes that I contradicted myself. As the thoughts respecting the defects were mine, he thought it necessarily followed that the remedy was my own also. But lest this consequence should not be so clear to every one as it was to A. B. I thus illustrate it: I point out to A. B. the errors of his conduct, and recommend to him the example of some wise and good man, therefore I advise him to copy after myself. Now the cases are quite similar, and every one must confess that this inference is fairly drawn. His next stroke is still greater, greater too in his own opinion as well as in mine: Some of the most sensible and learned men of this country approved of the plan offered, and deemed it worthy of the adoption of the professors of William and Mary; Academicus offered it, and therefore, according to A. B's art of reasoning, Academicus is the first amongst the most sensible and learned men of this country; nothing can be plainer. Academicus proposes to the governor and council that they should take a walk: They approve of the proposal; therefore Academicus is superior to the governor and first amongst the council. It was Academicus's misfortune that he did not offer his plan to the visitors; for had it received their approbation, A. B. would have proved him not only a visitor, but the first amongst the visitors. Readers, blame not A. B. for puffing and strutting so mightily after this stroke. He had created a *cynosure* (polar star would have been too intelligible) of America, and he had laid him low. A. B. next attacks the consistency of Academicus, and soon forces it to give way: Academicus, it seems, had in one place asserted that the rules of a college should never be dispensed with, and in another that indulgent rules are necessary in an infant country. Here he was inconsistent indeed! he dares to assert that where rules, unexceptionable rules, are established, they ought to be observed, and at the same time advises such rules to be established, where rules are wanting, as would best suit the circumstances of the country. Well might A. B. talk of connections and dependencies, and exclaim, "what are we to judge of an author who can advance sentiments so diametrically opposite!" But if Academicus was so little able to withstand the single might of A. B. how should he make head against this champion with all Oxford at his heels? Academicus indeed wishes that A. B. had marshalled his troops a little better, which, since he has neglected to do, Academicus will undertake it for him. The public disputations he should have disposed through the two or three last years of the students residence at college, and his private examinations, *in fact, by the masters of arts*, should have been by as many regent masters as pleased to examine, and before as many of the scholars as chose to attend. This would have more effectually convinced the public that Academicus knew nothing of the matter, when he would not allow that degrees were the prize of public contest, and insisted on more than a private examination. Academicus cannot deny that a knowledge of law may entitle a student to the degree of doctor of law, and consequently that the degree of batchelor of *arts* ought to be the reward of an acquaintance with *either* of the branches of science. So far, then, Academicus confesses that A. B. went on with uninterrupted success, and he laments that he should now have forgotten himself. But few minds can bear a continued series of prosperity, and A. B. himself is not above the weaknesses of human nature. In ravaging Nassau and its *environs*, he has provoked the opposition of a man equal to himself in words, and in reasoning. I shall quote his opinion of the environs, and shall not hesitate to pronounce it of equal weight with that of A. B. "Does not that neighbouring colony, in whose domain the sons of Britain lately fought the woodland war, piercing deep into nature's works, in generous arts, exalted, aspire to gain the Athenian laurel? Shameful, indeed, must have been the distance which this, her elder sister, had maintained, had neither the coy arts, nor wit, nor wisdom, here found a sanctuary. Her silken race, the mere vermin of the spring, must have continued a tasteless, gaily-gilded train. Their ignorance, their poverty, must have stimulated each gross desire. Such their thirst for luxury, that were a buyer found, they had stood prepared to sell their birthright for a cooling draught." Academicus forbears making any remarks. As algebra depends on the elements of geometry, and can be of no possible use in the demonstration of them, it was certainly absurd to propose that it should precede them. Nearly the same may be said of the other parts of the arrangement. Barrow, Newton, M'Claurin, Whiston, and Saunderson, are great names, and make a fine shew in a mathematical paragraph; I wish A. B. had added Archimedes, Copernicus, Galileo, Tycho Brache, &c. as no doubt he is perfectly acquainted with their method too, and such respectable names would have given still greater dignity to this sentence. As to language, Academicus never pretended to vie in that point with A. B. he was satisfied with a stile simple and unadorned, and which would clearly express his meaning, and left to A. B. the lofty, turgid words, the long protracted periods, and the learned scraps of Latin. To conclude the procession of A. B's victory, I Academicus, for the sake of peace, and to calm those raging passions which have heaped such confusion upon me, do allow that the education of youth is one of the most trifling considerations that could have engaged the attention of the public.

ACADEMICUS.

The following is an EXTRACT *from a piece which has just made its appearance in the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, *the author of which stiles himself* "A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA."

THE honourable HOUSE of BURGESSES in VIRGINIA, whose noble sentiments of liberty, and independency of spirit, justly entitle them to a foremost rank amongst the Amerinan legislatures, have taken up the matter with a becoming mixture of firmness and moderation; and if I am led to controvert some of their opinions, it is with the utmost respect and deference. Had their governor permitted them to continue the session a few days longer they would probably have made the necessary strictures on their own resolves. A tenderness for the manufacturers of Great Britain, so far as it is consistent with the welfare of America, is what every humane mind amongst us must applaud, and I honour them for the sentiment; but should it appear, on closer investigation, that a partial attachment to *their* interest would essentially injure our own, no man can hesitate to determine on the part we ought to take. Impelled by resentment against the East India company for their ungenerous and *officious* attempt to rivet on us the cruel shackles forged by the *iron hand* of parliament, it is not to be wondered at if every American should unite in a resolution to let *them* feel the just punishment of their folly. Should we determine on a partial non-importation, by confining it solely to East India goods, it would undoubtedly be a very heavy blow to the company, and might interest them in a repeal of the acts we complain of. But on the other hand, it must be observed, we should unite the manufacturing interest of England against the repeal, and thereby cast an unlooked for weight into the ministerial scale; for as many of the manufactures of India are imitated in England, and for others they make good substitutes, we could not more effectually gratify the English artisan than by withdrawing our custom from the India warehouse, and in this the landed interest would concur. Whatever encreases the demand for the manufactures of a country eventually extends to the landholder; for the tradesman having money to spend can afford to pay a good price to the farmer, and *he* of course a good rent to the landlord. Thus, instead of facilitating our measures, we should furnish the minister with fresh strength to prosecute his determined plan of subjugating the Americans. However far the premier may have bent his force to support the India company, I cannot think he will abandon the principle of taxing America purely to serve them. Should the scheme of a partial non-importation take place, and be attended with the consequences here premised, chagrined at the disappointment, and mortified with the want of foresight, we must *still* have recourse to other measures. If a partial non-importation was thought absolutely necessary, strange as the proposition may seem, I should think it more adviseable to confine ourselves to the use of East India goods solely, whereby a jealousy would be excited between the English and India interest, and a repeal might thereby be brought about; but this is by no means consistent with *my* apprehension of the matter. *It is a general non-importation, honestly adhered to*, that must work our deliverance; it is the only natural, peaceable remedy, in our power. It may be said, that thereby the poor manufacturers of Great Britain will be reduced to great want and distress, and that as they by no means promoted the acts, they claim the same reasoning in their favour as our brethren in the islands; but their cases are by no means similar. The islanders might actually starve without our supplies; but the poor of England CANNOT, WILL NOT, perish with famine whilst there is bread in the land. The laws of England secure a support to the necessitous; the rich, who made those laws, know they *must* support them; and should it be dealt out with a sciuty hand, the full fed spirit of Englishmen would quickly trample down the distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*, and administer to their own wants. Instances of this sort are not to seek: The annals of George the second and third produce them in abundance; and no subject has more seriously engrossed the attention of thinking men in the nation than the clamour about provisions. Here we may sensibly wound them, but let it not be a mortal blow. Far be it from the heart of a child essentially to injure a parent. Let our incisions be no deeper than are just necessary to discharge the corrupted mass that collects about her vitals, and to couch the cataract in her eyes; and if her auditory nerves are too much clogged, let us inject a little of the *spiritus Americani*, and restore to her that necessary sense. But to quit the metaphor: Let us endeavour to convince them that the island of Great Britain is properly and then I trust they will never see their manufacturers "forsaken, nor their seed begging bread." The genius of America is agriculture, and a land of manufactures, surrounded by harbours for exportation and that for ages to come must continue so. An extensive wilderness to the westward will long receive the gradual overflowings of population, and the continent of America is a most valuable granary at her service. Let them but repeal all restrictive laws, and freely open to us their ports, manufacturer of Great Britain will never meet with a formidable rival in the shape of an American farmer so long as he can purchase the cloathing of his family with the produce of his fields. It is numbers, closely pent up together, that point out the necessity of applying art to nature, and new modelling her materials.

NEW YORK, *June* 16.

THE destruction lately effected upon the Indians by the son of colonel Cresap, of which we gave an account in our paper dated the 19th of May, is likely to be productive of consequences fatal to the lives of the traders in the Shawanese, Delaware, and Mingo towns, who will of course be sacrificed to their resentment; and we have too much reason to apprehend those mischiefs will terminate in an Indian war, at least it will call for the interposition of those abilities, to the exercise of which, under Heaven, we have for some years past been indebted for the happy tranquility that has subsisted with the savages.

From Maryland we are informed that the magistrates and the most reputable inhabitants of Queen Anne's county met at Queen's Town on the 30th ult. chose a committee of correspondence, and adopted the same sentiments with the gentlemen of Baltimore county. On the 2d instant there was a meeting of the most respectable inhabitants of Kent county at Chester Town, who agreed in similar measures with Baltimore; and, after opening a subscription for the relief of the neighbouring poor, suffering under the operation of the Boston port act, which presently amounted to a considerable sum, and is to be remitted in such articles of provisions as may be most wanted at that place, chose the following gentlemen from their standing committee of correspondence to meet the committees from the different counties in one grand provincial committee at the city of Annapolis, to deliberate upon proper measures to be taken, in conjunction with the other colonies, in this distressful juncture of affairs:----------Thomas Smyth, chairman, William Ringgold (Eastern Neck) Joseph Nicholson, junior, Thomas Ringgold, and Joseph Earle, esquires.

The western post yesterday brought not a single Philadelphia newspaper; the reason we do not know.

On the 10th instant the committee of correspondence at Philadelphia, and a great number of respectable inhabitants from all the societies in town, had a meeting, when they unanimously agreed upon 8 propositions which they ordered to be printed and dispersed, previous to a general meeting of those qualified to vote for representatives, to be on Saturday the 18th, at the statehouse. These propositions in substance were, that the act for shutting up the port of Boston was highly oppressive to the inhabitants, and dangerous to the liberties of British America; that a general congress ought to be appointed; that it was best that the congress should be appointed by the representatives of the several colonies, in their legislative capacities; that as they in Pennsylvania would not soon have an opportunity to meet, that the speaker should request the members to meet at a time appointed before the 1st of August, to consider their alarming situation, and appoint delegates for the general congress, draw up instructions, &c. and that the committee, consisting of 40 persons, immediately set on foot a subscription for the relief of the poor sufferers in Boston.

Last night a gallows with the figures of three men suspended by the neck, said to be intended to represent lord North, governor Hutchinson, and solicitor Wedderburne, with another figure representing the Devil, were carried through the principal streets of the city, attended by several thousand people, and at last burnt before the coffeehouse door. It is said they were decorated with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 7.

AT a respectable meeting of the FREEHOLDERS *and* FREEMEN *of the county of Richmond, after due notice to attend at the courthouse of the said county on Wednesday the 29th of June, 1774, in order to give their sentiments to their late representatives invited to meet in Williamsburg on the 1st day of August next, to deliberate on matters of the utmost importance to this country, they, after making choice of the reverend* ISAAC WILLIAM GIBERNE *as moderator, came to the following* RESOLUTIONS.

I. *That is the undoubted right of the people of British America to be taxed alone by their respective provincial assemblies, which right they claim from charter, natural justice, and constant usage, ever since their first settlement in America; and that an attempt to force one colony to pay a tax imposed by the British legislature where they had not, nor could have, any representatives, is an evident attack on their constitutional rights.*

II. *They do respect the Bostonians in their sister colony of Massachusetts Bay, as suffering in the common cause of British America, and that the hostile attack now made on them by the parliament of Great Britain, in blocking up their harbour, and violently taking away the property of many individuals, by preventing them the use of their wharfs, quays, &c. is an avowed intention to reduce all America to a state of slavery.*

III. *It is the opinion of this meeting, that nothing will be more conducive to prevent such oppression than immediately to stop all imports from Great Britain, and at a short day, hereafter to be fixed, to stop all exports to Great Britain and the West Indies, until there is a total repeal of not only the act called the* BOSTON PORT ACT, *but also of all the several acts of the British parliament laying taxes on the Americans for the purpose of raising a revenue, and those other acts made against the rights of the people of Massachusetts Bay, on account of their virtuous opposition to the said revenue acts.*

IV. *It is also the opinion of this meeting, that immediately on the nonexportation plan taking place the gentlemen of the bar shall not bring any suit for the recovery of any debts, or prosecute further any suit already brought during the continuance of the former resolution, it being utterly inconsistent with such scheme for a man to be compelled to pay without the means wherewith he may pay.*

V. *This meeting do most heartily concur with their late representatives in their resolve for the total disuse of tea, and do further resolve that they will not purchase any East India commodity whatsoever, except saltpetre, until they have their grievances fully redressed.*

VI. *They do declare they are ready to submit to any resolution that may be entered into, either by the deputies of the several counties in this colony at Williamsburg, or by the congress of the several colonies on the continent, and intend these resolutions only as an instruction to their deputies, that they may know how to conduct themselves.*

VII. *It is resolved, that so soon as the nonexportation agreement begins we will, every man of us, keep our produce, whether tobacco, corn, wheat, or any thing else, unsold, on our respective plantations, and not carry, or suffer them to be carried, to any public warehouse, or landing place, except of grain, where the same be so done on oath being first made that such grain is for the use or consumption of any other colony in North America, and not for exportation from the continent, whilst the said agreement subsists; and this is the more necessary, to prevent a few designing men from engrossing and buying up our tobacco, grain, &c. when they are low in value, in order to avail of the very high price that these articles must bear when the ports are open, and foreign markets empty.*

VIII. *This meeting do appoint* ROBERT WORMELEY CARTER, *and* FRANCIS L. LEE, *gentlemen, as their deputies for the purposes aforesaid; and they do request that they fail not to attend in Williamsburg on the said first day of August, and that they do not trust to their meeting in assembly on the 11th of the same month, as it is in the power of government either to prorogue the assembly to a future day, or dissolve the same, by which means the sense of the colony may not be known.*

Ordered by the meeting that these resolves be forthwith transmitted to both the printing offices in Williamsburg, to be inserted in each gazette.

LEROY PEACHEY, *Clerk.*

The several resolutions, as above, being entered into, the meeting was decently concluded with drinking the following patriotic SENTIMENTS.

1. *GOD bless his majesty king* GEORGE *the third: Grant him long to reign the satisfied sovereign of a free and contented people; and that he may never want loyal subjects in America ready to defend his crown and dignity with their lives and fortunes on every constitutional occasion and requisition.*

2. *May Great Britain reflect on her mistaken principles, and relax from her despotic rule over her children in America, before civil distractions, the result of imperiousness and oppression, shall excoriate her vast empire dividing against itself.*

3. *AMERICAN LIBERTY, founded on the British constitution, or no other existence to a sensible people.*

4. *Unanimity, firmness, and prudence, to all the British colonies, in support of their freedom.*

5. *May the BOSTONIANS continue acting up to the first principle of human nature, self preservation; but may they never more be put to any occasion to distinguish themselves in so doing.*

6. *May the East India company of England ever feel the just resentment of all generous minds so long as they act the part of tools to ministerial oppression against their fellow subjects.*

7. *May rebellion against the government of Britain be never more experienced,* Unde derivantur regis,* *than it ever was, or ever will be, in British America.*

8. *May the British premier be well sweetened from his despotic corruptions before America shall be obliged to sue at his feet‖ for their constitutional liberties, which of* coronation right *ought only to stew from the bottom of the throne.*

9. *May every succeeding HOUSE of BURGESSES in* VIRGINIA *preserve the patriotic firmness of all preceding assemblies, unawed by any dissolution; for legislation without freedom is but a mere* French *slavery.*

* *Alluding to Lord Bute's motto:* Regis derivantur auspicis.

‖ *Agreeable to his lordship's most peculiar declaration in parliament, "that America should never be heard there till she brought her down to his feet."*

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

This morning a considerable number of the inhabitants of this city met at the courthouse, and presented the following ADDRESS:

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

WE the citizens of Williamsburg, reflecting with pleasure on the assidious attention which you, as our representative in general assembly, have ever paid to our interests, as well as those of the community at large, greatly scandalized at the practice which has too much prevailed throughout the country of entertaining the electors (a practice which even its antiquity cannot sanctify) and being desirous of setting a worthy example to our fellow subjects in general for abolishing every appearance of venality (that only poison which can infect our happy constitution) and to give the fullest proof that it is to your singular merit alone you are indebted for the unbought suffrages of a free people; moved, sir, by these important considerations, we earnestly request that you will not think of incurring any expence or trouble at the approaching election of a citizen, but that you will do us the honour to partake of an entertainment, which we shall direct to be provided for the occasion.

The Jett, Gibson, from London, is arrived in Rappahannock, in whom came passenger Mr. JOHN BALLENDINE, a native of this colony, so very famous for his skill in ENGINEERING, and has brought with him forty men of that profession.

On Wednesday last died, after a short illness, at his house in Gloucester county, Mr. FRANCIS WHITING COOKE.

*** As the MEMBERS of the late HOUSE of BURGESSES have referred the consideration of the important matters recommended to them by some of the northern colonies to the first day of August next, it is expected the members who may be chosen at the ensuing election will not fail to meet at the time appointed. There is no necessity to represent to the public what an appearance it would have to keep them longer in suspence about our determinations.

THE MODERATOR.

By the northern post, who arrived this afternoon, we have received several important accounts relative to the colonies; but as it is too late in the week to give them fully, we shall, according to our usual method, only recite the heads of many of them, which are as follow, viz. - - - -

Governor Gage was on the 9th ult. addressed by the council of the Massachusetts Bay; but when the committee appointed to present the said address waited on his excellency therewith the day before, and read as far as the part which reflects on the administration of his excellency's two immediate predecessors, he desired the chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would assign his reasons for refusing to receive it in a message to the council, and the same day sent, by the secretary, the following message:

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL, *I cannot receive an address which contains indecent reflections on my predecessors, who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the lords of the privy council, and their conduct approved by their king. I consider this address as an insult upon his majesty, and an affront to myself.*

And on Saturday the 18th of the same month the merchants and freeholders of the town of Salem presented a very sensible, judicious address, to his excellency governor Gage, and received the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for the obliging expressions towards me contained in your address, and be assured it will always afford me singular pleasure to be of use to the inhabitants of this town, or any individuals in the province. I feel, as well as you, the inconveniencies that the inhabitants must suffer from shutting up the port of Boston, and should be glad they would co-operate with my endeavours to extricate themselves from them, but without their assistance I can take no step towards their relief. I am sorry that the people of that capital should have given such repeated provocation to the king and the British nation as to force them to take the present measures in support of their authority. Great Britain is equally desirous as yourselves of a happy union with this as well as every other colony, and inheriting the spirit of her ancestors, finds it necessary to support her rights, as the supreme head of her extended empire. She strives not to check that spirit which you say you inherit from your fathers, but to inculcate that due obedience to the king in his parliament which your fathers acknowledged.

Last Friday his excellency the governor having directed the secretary to acquaint the two houses that it was his pleasure the general assembly should be dissolved, and to declare the same dissolved accordingly, the secretary went to the courthouse, and finding the door of the representatives chamber locked, directed the messenger to go in and acquaint the speaker that the secretary had a message from his excellency to the honourable house, and desired he might be admitted to deliver it: The messenger returned, and said he had acquainted the speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the house, and their orders were to keep the door fast; whereupon the following proclamation was published on the stairs leading to the representatives chamber, in presence of several members of the house, and a great number of other persons, and immediately after in council: "Whereas the proceedings of the house of representatives, in the present session of the general court, make it necessary, for his majesty's service, that the said general court should be dissolved, I have therefore thought fit to dissolve the said general court, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from any further attendance. Given under my hand at Salem, this 17th day of June, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

Under the Boston head, of June 20, we are informed, that after the late representatives of the province of Massachusetts Bay had finished all the ordinary public business of importance that had been before them on the 17th, they came to the most spirited and patriotic resolutions, 129 members being present, and only twelve dissentients. They are still strongly for the meeting of committees from the several colonies on this continent, to consult upon the present state of the colonies, and the miseries to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of certain acts of parliament respecting America, and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures relative thereto.

On the 15th of June there was a meeting at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, when several matters were offered for their consideration, respecting making payment for the tea; nothing being determined upon, the meeting was dissolved.

The following is one of the resolutions of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, entered into on the last day of their sitting: "Whereas the towns of Boston and Charlestown are at this time suffering under the hand of power by the shutting up the harbour by an armed force, which, in the opinion of this house, is an invasion of the said towns, evidently designed to compel the inhabitants thereof to a submission to taxes imposed upon them without their consent, and whereas it appears to this house that this attack upon the said towns, for the purpose aforesaid, is an attack made upon this whole province and continent, which threatens the total destruction of the liberties of all British America, IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, as the clear opinion of this house, that the inhabitants of the said towns ought to be relieved; and this house do recommend to all, and more especially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them speedy and constant relief in such way and manner as shall be most suitable to their circumstances, till the sense and advice of our sister colonies shall be known; in full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience, fortitude, and perseverance, while they are thus called to endure this oppression, for the preservation of the liberties of their country."

We cannot omit the following resolve, which was passed on the same day: "And whereas this house did resolve that there be paid to said committee, out of the public treasury, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed, they upon their return to be accountable for the same, and said resolve was sent up to the honourable board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the resolve of the house, but his excellency the governor declined his consent to the same; wherefore this house would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend, to the several towns and district within this province, that each town and district raise, collect, and pay, to the honourable Thomas Cushing, esquire, of Boston, the sum of 500l. by the 15th day of August next, agreeable to a list herewith exhibited, being each town and district proportion of said sum, according to the last province tax, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed, they upon their return to be accountable for the same."

We heartily with we had room for the declaration of the town of Marblehead against the curious address lately presented to governor

Hutchinſon, as it contains ſentiments truly loyal to their ſovereign, at the ſame time the ſtricteſt adherence and affection towards the colonies, and nobly diſclaim thoſe ſelfiſh, intereſted motives, which produced the late advices.

CHARLESTOWN (SOUTH CAROLINA) *June* 6.

Laſt Tueſday morning a packet was received here, diſpatched from on board the brigantine Sea Nymph, captain Moore (who was then off Bull's iſland, but did not get in till the next day) from a very reſpectable committee at Philadelphia, enclosing letters from other committees, and containing the firſt intelligence of the paſſing of the act of parliament for ſhutting up of the town of Boſton; which, if we may judge from the indignation with which it is every where received, will prove the crudeſt policy that ever diſgraced a Britiſh ſenate, and be the very means to perfect that union in America which it was intended to deſtroy, and finally reſtore the excellent conſtitution even of the mother country itſelf.

The laſt advices from London ſay that the parliament bakers were then hard at work, making *gingerbread cakes*, ſuperbly *gilt*, impreſſed with *another act of parliament*, to tempt the reſt of the colonies to deſert the *devoted* inhabitants of Boſton, and in them the common cauſe of America.

The general aſſembly of this province is to meet here tomorrow.

NEW YORK JUNE 23.

By accounts from Boſton we are told that John Hancock, eſquire, is in a very bad ſtate of health; that the 4th or king's own regiment, with the 43d, which laſt corps was one that compoſed the army of general Wolfe, were landed and encamped on the common; that the poſtmaſters general had not altered, and it is not likely that they would change, the preſent deſtination of the Britiſh packets, which are to continue their accuſtomed departures for New York; that the inhabitants flattered themſelves ſome method would be at length determined upon to appeaſe the reſentment of government, for ſhould the tea be paid for, and the town of Boſton continue in a ſtate of profound tranquility, the port would be ordered to be opened immediately after ſuch accounts from governor Gage had got to the hands of the adminiſtration, and as to the acknowledgment of the right of parliament to tax the colonies, it would not be exacted from the province. In ſhort, there appears a very cordial diſpoſition for reſtoring things to their former ſituation after the tea may be paid for; to effect which, conſiſtently with the liberties of America, and in a manner that may be admiſſable by his excellency the governor, on behalf of the crown, is the ſubject of their conſtant and moſt ſerious contemplation.

Governor Hutchinſon has been addreſſed by the corporation of Havard college, who received a very cordial anſwer from his excellency.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated* June 2.

"Five gentlemen, in their own private capacity, waited on governor Gage 3 or 4 days ſince, to know what the amount of the tea was, and to whom they might apply; but they could only obtain from him that they would know, but he did not ſay when. He was much on the reſerve; but from the converſation I have had with two of them, we ſhall not be able to know any thing with certainty, till either this town, as a town, or the general court, apply to him. He ſent a written order to our provincial treaſurer to move the province money down to Salem, but he refuſed complying, well knowing he could not anſwer it, without the ſpecial orders of the aſſembly. I hope the ſouthern governments will view our caſe in its true light, which I take to be that of a beſieged city, in which are a great diverſity of opinions and intereſts, and in a very little time will be the cry of a great multitude without buſineſs, and ready to break through ſtone walls for ſubſiſtence."

By letters from Charleſtown we are informed that the governments of South Carolina and Georgia had prohibited all trade and intercourſe with the Creek Indians; the theatre in that city was cloſed after performing 51 plays, and that Mr. Lewis Hallam, Miſs Hallam, and Mr. Woolls, were embarked for England; the reſt of the company are expected very ſoon in this city.

From Maryland we have the reſolves of Frederick and Charles counties, and accounts of their having choſen committees of correſpondence, aſſenting to a general congreſs of repreſentatives from all the colonies, and to enter upon non-exportation, and non-importation agreements until the oppreſſive acts may be repealed.

The inhabitants of Cheſter county met on the 18th inſtant, and came to reſolves ſuitable to the bad complexion of the times, and to join their brethren in Philadelphia in other meaſures to be concerted.

The accounts received by every poſt, and each veſſel entering our harbour, bring us the reſolutions of the cities and counties in the ſeveral provinces, on the ſituation of our ſuffering brethren at Boſton, and aſſurances of their ſending deputations, to aſſiſt at a grand congreſs of repreſentatives of all the colonies; to whoſe wiſdom, firmneſs, and fortitude, the liberty, property, and whole intereſt, of this free and auguſt continent are to be deligated.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20.

We hear from Fort Pitt that the Shawaneſe have lately murdered 18 white people, within 9 miles of that place, and that ſeveral parties of Indians have gone forth to war againſt the defenceleſs inhabitants of the frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania; that it is ſuppoſed all the Engliſh traders in the Shawaneſe towns are killed by the ſavages, and about 1500 families, ſettled to the weſtward of the Alleghany mountains, have deſerted their habitations, and fled for relief to the more interior parts of the country; and that the traders at Fort Pitt are about leaving that place as ſoon as they can form a party ſtrong enough to venture forth.

Laſt Saturday afternoon many thouſands of reſpectable inhabitants of this city and county met near the ſtatehouſe, agreeable to appointment, to take into their conſideration certain important propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.

We hear that the tradeſmen and farmers of the city and county of Philadelphia are determined to enter into an aſſociation to purchaſe no more Britiſh goods (till the late acts of parliament are repealed) if the voice of the propoſed congreſs ſhould be in favour of a non-importation agreement.

To be SOLD, *at public ſale, at* STAUNTON, *on* Tueſday *the 16th of* Auguſt *next, being* AUGUSTA *court day*,

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to captain *Matthew Harriſon*, and lying in *Hampſhire*, viz. One tract of 317 acres, on the drains of *Loſt River*, joining *James Bryan*, and one tract of 100 acres, on the drains of ſaid river, joining *John Price* and *Jacob Criſman*. Plots of ſaid land may be ſeen on the day of ſale, in the hands of *Gabriel Jones*, eſquire. Credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money till *April* next, and for the other half till the 16th of *Auguſt*, 1775, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to (3) GEORGE MITCHELL.

To be LET, *to the* LOWEST BIDDER, *on* Thurſday *the 28th inſtant* (July) *at the town of* Manchester, *in* Cheſterfield *county*,

THE clearing of the FALLS of JAMES RIVER from *Weſtham* to the mouth of *Reedy Creek*; it will be let in ſeveral diviſions. Bond and ſecurity will be required for the performance in time, and agreeable to the directions then given. A conſiderable ſum is ſubſcribed towards carrying the work into execution. Half the money is to be paid the undertakers in *October* next, and the other half the *October* following. They will not have the trouble of collecting the money from the ſubſcribers, as they will oblige themſelves to pay the ſums agreed upon at the times ſtipulated. THE TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwelling houſe of Mr.* Hugh Houſton, *deceaſed, in* Fredericksburg, *on* Thurſday *the 18th of* Auguſt *next*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid *Houſton*, conſiſting of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, an aſſortment of SADDLERY, and ſundry other articles in the harneſs way. Six months credit will be allowed, on bond, and approved ſecurity. At the ſame time and place will be rented, till the 25th of *December*, the LOTS and HOUSES of *William Houſton*, deceaſed, and the TANYARD; all of which are in good repair. Alſo the ſlaves hire till the ſame time; among whom are ſeveral good BLACKSMITHS, SHOE and HARNESS-MAKERS, and a very good TANNER. Bond and ſecurity will be required; and if not punctually paid, to carry intereſt from the date. Thoſe who have demands againſt either or both of the ſaid *William* and *Hugh Houſton*, are deſired to bring in ſuch claims, properly atteſted, in order that they may receive payment according to dignity; and thoſe who are indebted are deſired to give bond and make payment to Mr. *Benjamin Johnſton*, who is impowered to act by FANNY HOUSTON, adminiſtratrix of *Hugh*, and acting in lawful right to *William Houſton*, deceaſed. 3

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber in *Dumfries*, on the night of the 18th of *April* laſt, two WAGGON HORSES, the one a black, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has loſt one eye, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; his brand, if any, is not remembered. The other is a bay, about the ſame ſize of the black, 5 years old, branded on the ſhoulder D. F. and on the buttock R. G. very plain. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward; and if delivered here, TRAVELLING EXPENCES paid.

3 REGINALD GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the off buttock I. C. and is about 3 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. REUBIN SLAUGHTER.

IF one Mr. GRAYSON, who, it ſeems, is a native of *Maryland* and now reſiding in ſome part of that province, will be kind enough to acquaint the printer hereof, by letter, or through any other channel, of the circumſtances or ſituation of Mrs. ISABELLA WALLER, of *Piſmouth*, in *England* with whom, it appears, he is well acquainted, ſhe will think herſelf particularly obliged, and return her ſincereſt thanks for the information.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouſe and *Raſſin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made eaſy by the ſubſcriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

RUN away from *Annapolis*, the 11th of *June*, the following SERVANTS, viz. JOSEPH BELONG, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the weſt of *England*, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a ſhort thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dreſs is ſuppoſed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, and new ſhoes; the property of *George Steuart*. THOMAS KING, an indented ſervant man, imported in the *Chance*, captain *Campbell*, in *March* laſt, a bricklayer by trade, a ſtout well ſet fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in *England*, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him a brown bearkin coat, blue cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, black breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and caſtor hat; the property of *Richard Sprigg*. THOMAS FASTON, by trade a joiner, an indented ſervant man, imported in the *Betſy Richmond*, captain *Nicol*, in *February* laſt, is a *Scotchman*, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle ſized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dreſs is uncertain, though it is ſuppoſed he has on and with him a ſuit of purple broad cloth with twiſt buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waiſtcoat, leather breeches, ſtriped holland trouſers, a pair of *Engliſh* ſhoes that have been ſoled, ſundry white ſhirts and neckclothes, and has money with him; the property of *John Randall*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants, and delivers them to their maſters, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that they may get them again, ſhall receive for each man FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcribers.

2 GEORGE STEUART,
RICHARD SHRIGG,
JOHN RANDALL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Anne Arundel* county, near *Loyn's Creek*, in *Maryland*, an indented ſervant man named JOHN WHITE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion and a chearful countenance, is grey eyed, has ſhort black hair and black beard, and has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth; he ſpeaks in the north country dialect, as he came from *Berwick*, profeſſes gardening and farming, and had on, and took with him, a light mixed cloth coat and waiſtcoat, with yellow metal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread ſtockings, footed with linen, and another pair of light ribbed worſted, a pair of old channel pumps, and ſmall pinchbeck buckles, 2 pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen ſhirt and neckcloth, marked I. K. two muſlin ones, marked I. W. with black ſilk, a good faſhionable hat, 3 coarſe ſhirts, 3 oznabrig ditto, and 3 pair of oznabrig trouſers. It is thought he went away in company with two ſervants in the neighbourhood, who abſconded at the ſame time. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

2 JOHN KILTY.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a dark bay horſe, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock U, paces and gallops well. Poſted, and appraiſed to 13l. WILLIAM CLACK.

To Mr. BOLLING STARK.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your advertiſement in Mrs. *Rind's* paper of the 16th inſtant, I can inform you that *James Young*, therein mentioned, died in *Weſtmoreland* county, at the houſe of Mr. *Edward Sanford*, near the courthouſe, in *February* 1765; that Mr. *Sanford*, in the ſame month, adminiſtered on his eſtate, which amounted to no more than 7l. 19s. as appears by the inventory returned in *May* following, and conſiſted of little or nothing but his joiners tools. He died unmarried, and without iſſue. *I am*, SIR, *your humble ſervant*,

WESTMORELAND, *June* 24, 1774. JAMES DAVENPORT.

NORFOLK, *June* 20, 17774.

WHEREAS the concern of *Hector Mac Aleſter* and company was diſſolved on the firſt inſtant, the partners thereof, from a deſire of bringing their affairs to a ſpeedy concluſion, once more requeſt all perſons indebted to them to make immediate payment, either to *Robert Donald*, of *Warwick*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Norfolk*; and as it is not in their power to extend farther the indulgence which, for a long time, has been granted to many, they hope that due regard will be paid to this application. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid concern are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid. The ſubſcriber will continue to do buſineſs in this place on his own account, and ſolicits the favours of his friends.

2 HECTOR MAC ALESTER.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 1ſt of September, at Hanover courthouſe,

A TRACT of LAND in Hanover county, containing 795 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Trueheart and Mr. Geddes Winſton, is about 14 miles from Page's warehouſe, and about twelve from the town of Richmond. There is a large quantity of excellent pine timber upon it, the ſoil is good for wheat and Indian corn, and the whole is divided into lots of 265 acres each, for the convenience of purchaſers. Credit will be allowed until October 1775, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity; and the bonds to carry intereſt from the date, if not diſcharged when they become due.

KINGSMILL, June 22, 1774. } LEWIS BURWELL,
LEWIS BURWELL, junior,
SARAH CAMPBELL.

3

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy five ACRES of LAND in *Glouceſter* county, lying in *Piſcataway* pariſh, upon which there is a very good mill on an excellent ſtream of water. It will be laid off in lots for the convenience of purchaſers; and as it is entailed land, application will be made to the next general aſſembly for an act to dock the entail. Mr. *Lewis Booker* will ſhew the land, and make known the terms. WILSON M. CARY.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from Colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 ACRES of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This LAND is well known by the deſcription of the BULL RUN MOUNTAINS, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhel,) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt's* ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every kind of purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are two good blackſmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25 pounds will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, ſome time in *April* laſt, a black horſe colt, 2 years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, neither cut, docked, or branded, and is rather ſlender made. I imagine he is up the country, as he was ſeen that way, in company with a black beaſt. Whoever will deliver him to me ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.

3 AUGUSTINE LONGAN.

RUN away on the 16th inſtant (*June*) from the ſubſcriber in *Auguſta*, a negro man named BACCHUS, a thick, ſtrong, well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 30 years of age; took with him two white ruſſia drill coats, one turned up with blue, the other is quite new, plain made, with white figured metal buttons; alſo a pair of blue plush breeches, a fine cloth pompadour waiſtcoat, two or three thin or ſummer jackets, ſundry pair of white thread ſtockings, 5 or 6 white ſhirts, two of them pretty fine, neat ſhoes, ſilver buckles, a fine hat, cut and cocked in the macaroni figure, a double milled drab great coat, and ſundry other wearing apparel. He formerly belonged to Doctor *George Pitt*, in *Williamſburg*, and I imagine is gone there, under pretence of my ſending him upon buſineſs, as I have frequently heretofore done. He is cunning, artful, and ſenſible, and very capable of forging a tale to impoſe on the unwary, is well acquainted with the lower parts of the country, having conſtantly rode with me for ſome years paſt, and has been uſed to waiting from his infancy. He was ſeen a few days before he went off with a purſe of dollars, and had juſt changed a 5l. bill; moſt or all of which, I ſuppoſe, he muſt have robbed me of, which he might eaſily have done, as I truſted him much, and placed too great a confidence in his fidelity. It is probable he may endeavour to paſs as a free man, by the name of *John Chriſtian*, and endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel bound for *Great Britain*, from a knowledge he has of the late determination of *Somerſet's* caſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS.

4 GABRIEL JONES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the ſouth branch of *Meherrin* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, a negro man named BOB, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 26 years old, *Virginia* born, is very ſenſible, has bad teeth, ſpeaks very hoarſe, and has a ſmall mark on his upper lip; his forehead, which is fleſhy, hangs much over his eyes, and makes a dent in his noſe joining his forehead. He is a little bow-legged, and his feet are large; can make ſhoes, play on the fiddle, and is fond of ſinging with it; he paſſes as a free man, and calls himſelf ROBERT CHAVERS. He broke *Norfolk* gaol in *May* laſt, was ſeen at *Craney Iſland*, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards *Hampton*. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS to ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him out of the colony at their peril.

(2) RICHARD WITTON.

TAKEN up, in *Eſſex*, a middle ſized grey horſe, about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, paces and trots, is rather dull, and branded on the near buttock ·. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

3 JOHN EDMONDSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a white mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, about 10 years old, branded on the near buttock T A, is a little ſeabitten, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and is in good order. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. () RICHARD WADE.

TAKEN up, near *Naylor's Hole*, an old roan ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a large ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, has a lump a little below the hock of his left hind leg, which occaſions him to limp, a ſhort ſprig tail, and ſmall thin mane, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

FAUNTLEROY DYE.

TAKEN up, in the fork of *Robinſon* river, *Culpeper* county, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock G, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and appears to be old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

() JOHN JACKSON.

NORFOLK, June 13, 1774.

THE *ſubſcribers have for* SALE MADEIRA *WINE*, BARBADOS *RUM, CANE, SPIRIT, and* MUSCOVADO *SUGAR*.

PHRIPP and BOWDOIN.

For SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

COMMITTED to Elizabeth City county gaol, on the 12th of this inſtant, June, a negro man, who ſays he belongs to James Eppes, of Charles City county; he is a black fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has on a cotton jacket and breeches, and an oznabrig ſhirt. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him away.

3§ JOHN M'LACHLIN, gaoler.

THE debtors to Meſſieurs Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, late of London, merchants, having paid no regard to a former advertiſement, I think it expedient to call on them in this manner once more to requeſt payment of their debts to me, as attorney of the aſſignees under the commiſſion of bankrupt. I am adviſed, that under this commiſſion, which iſſued the 5th of Auguſt, 1773, every intereſt Meſſ. Perkins and company then had became veſted in the aſſignees of their effects; that the aſſignments to Meſſ. Barlow and company, and Meſſ. Holland and company, of January and April 1773, being executed by Perkins and Brown alone, were for that reaſon (without offering any other) incompleat and ſuperſeded by the aſſignment, under the commiſſion aforeſaid; and that payments and engagements to pay to Meſſ. Barlow and company, and Meſſ. Holland and company, under colour of their reſpective aſſignments, are abſolutely void, and that the aſſignees under the commiſſion have yet a right at law to recover all the debts due to Meſſ. Perkins and company. But to remove all objections, I will indemnify every perſon for what I ſhall receive of them for debts contracted with Meſſ. Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown. CHARLES YATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 1600 acres, in the county of Dunmore, on both ſides the North river Shanandoah, and in the forks of Smith's creek and the ſaid river; about 400 acres are low grounds, part of which coſt the ſubſcriber 3l. per acre; the reſt is level, and well calulated for farming. There is on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, 38 by 32 feet, 5 rooms on the lower floor, and 4 fire places, 3 rooms above, with a good cellar, a ſtorehouſe, ſmith's ſhop, kitchen, quarter, a large barn, ſtables, and all other outhouſes, with about 20 acres of good timothy meadow now in graſs, and 100 acres more may be made. One half of the purchaſe money will be expected when a title is made, and extenſive credit given for the remainder.

3† B. HARRISON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and entered upon at Christmas,

A PLEASANT seat upon Potowmack river, late the property of Richard Foote, deceased. It lies in the lower parish of Stafford county, contains 200 acres of high level ground, and the same quantity of fine firm marsh, has a convenient dwellinghouse of four rooms on a floor, many necessary outhouses, and a good peach and apple orchard, thereon. For fish and wild fowl, few places, within many miles, are equal to it. The sale will be on the premises, and twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with approved security; the bond to carry interest from the date, if not punctually discharged. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, and an indisputable title will be made by

William Stuart,
Richard Foote,
George Foote,

COMMITTED to the gaol of Charles City, on Thursday the 9th instant, June, a likely Virginia born negro fellow, who says his name is Henry, and that he lately belonged to one Richard Booker, in Williamsburg, and by him sold to one John Adkins, in Isle of Wight, and by him sold to a gentleman in North Carolina, whose name he does not know. The owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

3 STITH GREGORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that as soon as the courts proceed on their docket, he proposes to practise as an attorney in the county courts of York and James City, and in the court of Hustings at Williamsburg, and to continue his practice in New Kent and Charles City courts; and as his whole time and attention will be employed in this business, he thinks he can safely promise the utmost diligence and punctuality in it. He proposes to attend at his lodgings, at Mrs. Rind's, in Williamsburg, the day before the courts of York, James City, and the Hustings, and in all public times, to receive the commands of those that will employ him. At other times, his clients letters left there will be forwarded to him in New Kent by a careful hand, who will receive and pay such money at Williamsburg as the conveniency of his clients requires. Titles will be examined, and conveyances drawn, with care and dispatch,

by 4* B. DANDRIDGE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worshipful court of Amherst, will be exposed to sale, at the courthouse of the said county, on Monday the 4th of July next, being court day, to the highest bidder, for ready money, a valuable tract of land in the said county, whereon Joseph Magann now lives, situate on the main Carolina road, about 10 miles from Lynch's ferry, whereon is a good plantation, with orchards, and all convenient and valuable houses, well calculated for carrying on the business of ordinary keeping to advantage, also two valuable slaves, of the estate of the said Magann, to satisfy a judgment lately obtained by Daniel Gaines; gentleman, against the said Joseph Magann, in the said county court of Amherst. 3* GABRIEL PENN.

STRAYED, or stolen, from Mr. Edward Walker's, in Dinwiddie, on the 20th of April last, a small bay horse, with a hanging mane and switch tail, shod before, trots and gallops, and is branded on the near buttock S, or a figure of 8; the under part of his mane, on the off side, is cut, by reason of its thickness, on the near side is a kind of a feather, beginning about half the root of the mane, and continues to the ear; he is 6 or 7 years old. Whoever conveys him to the said Mr. Walker shall receive 5 dollars reward, and if to me, in Willimsburg, ten dollars. 3 JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

A SOBER, diligent young man, who can write a tolerable good hand, would willingly engage with any merchant as a clerk. Any one wanting such a person may hear of him by applying to the printer hereof.

THE different creditors of the late Mr. Augustine Smith, of Middlesex, deceased, by forthwith sending states of their several accounts, either to J. Ambler, esquire, in York, or to col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, will much oblige their humble servant,

2 JOHN SMITH.

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Westmoreland courthouse, on Tuesday the 27th day of September, being Westmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually discharged. tdf RICHARD PARKER.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louisa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, by execution, for ready money, at Ayett's warehouse, on Wednesday the 13th of July,

TWENTY seven likely VIRGINIA born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, the estate of col James Quarles, deceased, to satisfy three judgments, obtained in York court by the executors of Philip W. Claiborne, deceased.

2 GOODRICH CRUMP, S. Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in Berkley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies 7 miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling house a tub mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, 2 stories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient outhouses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, togother with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

6 RALPH WORMELEY.

To be SOLD, at BELVOIR,

THE seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, in Fairfax county, on Monday the 15th of August next (pursuant to his direction) all his HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of every kind, consisting of beds and their furniture, tables and chairs, and every other necessary article, mostly new, and very elegant. Ready money will be expected from every purchaser under five pounds, and twelve months credit allowed those who exceed that sum, upon their giving bond, with approved security; to carry interest from the date if the money is not paid within forty days after it becomes due.

6 FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be SOLD, pursuant to an act of assembly, on Mondny the 1st of August next, being Prince William court day,

THE glebe lands of Dettingen parish, in the said county, adjoining the lands of the present incumbent the reverend James Scott, situate on Quantico Run, about 9 miles from Dumfries, and containing about 400 acres. The soil is good for wheat or tobacco, and there may be got a considerable quantity on the same.

3 HENRY LEE, LEWIS RENO, } churchwardens.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Goochland courthouse, on Monday the 18th of July, being court day,

A TRACT of rich, well timbered LAND, lying opposite to Elk Island, in Goochland county, belonging to the estate of Mr. John Smith, deceased, containing 2000 acres, which will be put up in four separate lots. Likewise a tract containing between 3 and 400 acres, lying on both sides of the Little Bird creek, near the head thereof, in the aforesaid county. Those lands having been fully described in a former advertisement renders it unnecessary here. The time of payment will be made known on the day of sale, and bonds, with good security, required of the purchasers.

9 WILLIAM ANDERSON, executor.

††† The meeting of the merchants in Williamsburg, having prevented me from attending on the 20th of June, it may be necessary to assure the public that the above mentioned land will certainly be sold on the day now appointed. The purchasers at the different sales of the slaves and personal estates of Joseph and John Smith, deceased, are desired to take notice, that their bonds will carry interest from the date, if not paid by the 1st of July, which, added to the distressed situation of those estates, I hope, will induce them to make immediate payment.

ON Friday the 5th of August next will be SOLD, at Chesterfield courthouse, to the highest bidder, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust, from Thomas Branch, deceased, to John Pankey, Bernard Markham, and Robert Goode, a tract of LAND, in Chesterfield county, about nine miles from Manchester town, containing 150 acres. 3 JOHN PANKEY.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marsh, that may be drained with very little expence. The situation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oysters and fine fish, particularly sheepsheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reason for selling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

FOR SALE,

And to be ENTERED upon at CHRISTMAS next,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND in King William county, on Pamunkey river, adjoining the land of the late Mr. John Smith, of Hanover county, deceased, containing 800 acres, more or less, the soil is very rich, and exceedingly well adapted for wheat, corn, or tobacco, particularly the first and second, being low grounds; and there is a considerable quantity of high grounds. It has plenty of good pine and oak timber upon it, convenient houses, and is in good order for cropping, is about two miles from Hanover town, and very convenient to church and two mills. Any person inclinable to purchase may be shewn the land by applying to Mr. Christopher Taliaferro, or Mr. William Jones, who resides near the same, and the terms may be also known by applying to these gentlemen, or to the subscriber.

tf THOMAS JONES.

To be SOLD, together or in parcels,

THAT fertile and well timbered tract of LAND, lying in Princess Anne county, known by the name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are several settlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, esquire, grandson of the late governor Gibbs now stands seized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heiress of the said governor Gibbs. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamsburg, who will give an undoubted title. tf

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To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Pianketank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

I FIND it necessary to give this public notice, that Jasper Mauduit Gidley was dismissed from being my collector in September last, and that no receipts given by the said Gidley for money on my account, since that time, will be allowed by me; and I request the favour of the gentlemen of the law, in the different counties, to retain in their own hands any bonds or accounts of mine delivered them by the said Gidley, either before or after September last, and be kind enough to let me know, by a line, what steps they have taken on such bonds and accounts.

THOMSON MASON.